GERIIE RETNOLDS AS ONE OF NEW TYPE OF DANCERS.

May Irwin to Have a Theatre of Her Own Into City, and Will Boyote It to For The First Production of " Who Was It ?" in German Notes of the Poreign Stage. Gertle Reynolds is a new dancer at Weber A Fields's Music Hall, She is t. tall, elender girl, with a rather tretty face, gentle manners. and the charm of youthfulness. Her dance consists almost entirely of high kicking. That ha brusque way of describing it, however, and, left unqualified, would give a wrong im pression of what she does. Her kick is not a quick, wirked fling of her foot above her head, but a slow, graceful, and naive lift of that mber to any point that she chooses, from a level with her walst to above her top hair. mese, she revolves, and bends, and takes various steps, but those movements are subto the elevation of her feet. Gertie is no great dancer, though refreshingly unlike an actress in her naturalness of demeanor, and particularly pleasant visual object by reason of smolte and beer. She is one of a dozen or ere girls who have gone on the stage within recent years, and who represent a new and innovatory American style of ballet. Hardly ese of them can toddle on the tipe of her toes, or do any of the other extremely difficult things characteristic of the great foreign dancers. Ther are limber, agile creatures, and they have been trained successfully to whirl around and kick up. Some of them are barely above the are of sixteen, which is the youngest that the law of this State permits in stage dancing. and none is more than twenty. They strive for individuality, instead of adhering to old methods, and each endeavors to be unlike the others in the details of her performance. bihers in the details of her performance. Gertle's specialry is graceful slowness in raising and lowering a foot remarkable for the approximation of its instep and the election pointing of its toe. She is utterly inpoent of vulgarity. None of this new crop of dancers is immodest. In that respect they are a grateful relief from those who are commanding attention and disgust by exhibitions of nudity and victous antics.

Mar Irwin announces that she has made ar cancements under which she will become the manager of a theatre in this city. She will not sell set whether it is to be an old house or a new one. One rumor says it is the Standrd, another that it is the Bijou, and a third hat Henry B. Sire will build for her in Broad way, at Forty-first street. "I shall maintain s stock company," Miss Irwin declares, "and shall devote it to comedy, because I believe that of all styles of amusement comedy is deservedly the most popular. People want to laugh at the theatre, and I shall try to make them do that. I shall produce one or more of the McNally order every season, and expect to act in my own theatre most of the time, doing very little travelling. I have just beight a house at 154 West Fifty-eighth street and shall settle down there with my mother for a permanent home. As to my theatre, I shall manage it myself. I think I appreciate what the duties of the business end of this profession are and realize that it will be imvessible for me to do it all and injudictions if I could do it all. I intend engaging one or two men of ability and experience, whose judgment I can trust. I have not chosen them yet. I'm looking for the right ones in every respect. They will be under salary and not hold any proprietary interest. I have not talked about my affairs before, because I did, not know what I sag going to do myself. If I can lift the saggravating little burdens left by business and house keeping on the men and women every day, I will have done my duty and will make everybody who pays his \$1,50 per seat satisfied. To shis end I'm going te sive them as good laugh provokers as I can secure. gent a house at 154 West Fifty-eighth street

he German dramatists of whom a "great" play might some day be expected. He has already written three, "The Old Story," "The Path of Thorns," and "Who Was It?" The latest was produced last night at the Irving Place Theatre, and it is the best serious drama that has come out of Germany in several seasome Is is different from the work of the younger writers and free from the influence of en such a popular model as Hermann Suderman, while there is none of the false sentientality of preceding dramatists in his plays. Herr Philippi is a realist to the extent of frawing his characters and his motives from human life. He is enough of a romancist to recognize the necessity of emotional and theatrical interest above all, he is becoming a dramatist of skill sufficient to utilize knowledge to the best advantage "Who Was engrossed its audience at the German theatre last night as few contemporary plays

It seems as though Felix Philippi were one of

The piece is not likely-although Martha Morton watched it from a box-to be seen in and the treatment seemingly inseparable from German taste. The action hinges on the national failing for writing anonymous letters. In a small university town lives a famous professer with a young and beautiful wife. She is seen stantly in the society of a young baron, and ther are in reality old lovers, although this is saknown to every one but the two. The unknown to every one but the two. The scandal about them in the town is aggravated by a number of anonymous letters sent to the people who are known to have discussed them. The Baron has been proposed by the woman's husband, who is his intimate friend, for membership in a local club. He is rejected on the grand that he is strongly suspected of having written the letters. The man who informs him of his rejection asserts his own belief in the report of the Baron's guilt. Consequently the two are to fight a duel. The wife was the real writer of the letters, although to shield her her lover was willing to meet a man who was fairly sure to kill him. Only when the wife confessed to her husband that she had sent the letters about, and that she loves the

to shield her her lover was willing to meet a man who was fairly sure to kill him. Only when the wife confessed to her husband that she had sent the letters about, and that she loves the flares, was the duel prevented. But when he learned from the Baron that he loved the woman, the duel promised to take piace between him and the husband. That was prevented by a friend, and the separation of the three was the final tragedy of the play.

Herr Philippi has relieved this strenuousstory with sufficient humor to lighten its serious character, and the first act, in the scenes that revealed the narrowness and meanness of the little town's most important citizens, was very satural and entertaining. The solitary technical defect of the drama—having a certain slow-tess of action which seems now a fault in every one of Herr Phillippi's plays—seemed to be a certain lack of clearness in letting the addence into the secret of the authorship of the letters. It was done first by action and not by words, and while they may speak louder when it comes to a question of conduct, they are sometimes less effective on the stage. The suddence was for a while mystified, when only the actors should have been. The performance was characterized by earnestness rather than by any great capacity on the part of the actors. The play made unusual demands

"The Devil's Disciple," which, unlike his other dramas, is not satirical. It will probaby he acted here at the Lyceum.

As soon as it was heard in England that Edward Sothern was to act in a stage version of Henry Esmond," made by Glen Macdonough. the other dramatizations of the story were remembered. One is by W. G. Wills and the other by Edgar Pemberton.

Agostino Gatti, for a long time one of the reprietors of the Adelphi in London, died there recently. He was a native of Switzerinder the direction of him and its addelth Theatre became the subset of nelodrama in Londen, shartstinction with the Drury Lane.

The terformance will be the Effect anniversary of the French and the English oarsman who this country, has completed with der Markenzle a comic opera that even in London. diametric condon, diametric version of Marie Corelli's as of satar' has just been produced in after long preparation, frequently intending disagreements between the autic state, and the actors. The play to have met with no great success.

Third Boston Symphony Concert.

The Boston Symphony Orchestra brought us the third concert of its eleventh season in New York a programme that was entirely modern and which for that reason was notably and emphasically intellectual, and also, as is common ith mosic of the present day, it was nearly always characterized by restless perturbation. The whole effect of the entertainment was to

excite and stimulate the nerves without offering any food or nourishment to the heart or the spirit. No repose, no comfort, was there to be enjoyed. One sighed for dear Father Haydn; one yearned for the orderly, Bach, whose big. nature is felt even while he adds up his contrapuntal sums. Five minutes of the serene, heavenly calm with which Brahms nothes world-weary souls would indeed have been an ineffable blessing. But instead of these Smetana's noisy overture, "Wallenstein's Camp," was followed by Humperdinck's "King's Children" selections, and these are far from being highly inspired, nor do they compare with the beauties found in the score of "Hännel and Gretel." There is a phiegmatic stolidity about this music, however, which helped to antidote in a triffing degree, the exacerbating "Sturm und Drang" mood of the rest of the scheme. Pol Plangon toned down the irritating excitement a little also by a mournful aria from Verd's "Don Carlos," in which the singer bewails the fact "Elle ne maime pas," and he gave further solace by a spirited rendering of "The Two Grenadiers," which, as usual, roused the audience to frantic demonstrations of delight. Perhaps no better substitute could have been found for the loss of Melba's graceful charm and exquisite voice than Plangon proved.

Of Tschalkowsky's Symphony No, 4 much might be said. It is a work of elaborate construction, showy, feverish, and somewhat sensational, especially in the formless, seething rush of its first movement. In this portion of his creation Tschalkowsky has given way to a peculiar weakness of his own, which is here indulged to thresome excess, that is, his endiess reiteration of the same phrase. Countless repetitions become first surprising, then wearlsome, then laughable. There is so much cleverness in this writer's invention, so much that is dazzing in his orchestration that it is grievous when he stands in his own light either for the sake of stretching out his composition or else from pure self-compiscency and admiration of his own deas.

The last three movements are bandsomer in form than the first one and more persussively pleasing. It would seem as though the symptony might gain distinctly from being set in a programme among music of a character which anould contrast with the fier; respleadence it possesses.

Mr. Paur's men labored faithfully and to good have been an ineffable blessing. But instead of these Smetana's noisy overture, "Wallenstein's

Mr. Paur's men labored faithfully and to good

purpose. Energy, precision, and clan were the attributes which their work especially displayed. The balance of tone between the various choirs was, as always, noticeably excellent. CALVE WILL SING IN CONCERTS.

Signs a Contract for Appearances After

Mile. Calvé has signed a contract to appear season at the Metropolitan Opera House. She will sing at various musical festivals and concerts in the eastern cities under the manage ment of George Stewart of Boston. This is the ment of George Stewart of Boston. This is the first time that Mile. Calvé has ever sung in this country under any other management than that of Abbey. Schoeffel & Gran. An offer was made to her last season to give twenty perform-ances of "Carmen" at \$2,500 a performance in the West, but she declined the proposal. She expressed a desire to W. L. Ruben of Ruben & Andrews, to sing in concert under their management, but when W. L. Ruben was taken iil the negotiations were abandoned.

LIFE TOPICS ABOUT TOWN. The United States steamship Monocacy has

never boasted of being much of a fighting ship, but every officer who has ever served on her is willing to assert, without qualification, that she has the formula for the most insidious and deadly punch ever concocted in any navy. The list of casualties from this punch, is said to be longer than that from the guns of any five boats now in service. It is a mild pink istic that distinguishes it from other naval punches is its long range. Reminiscences told around the bowl in which this has been brewed indicate that it has proved effective at a distance of twenty-four bours. After a visiting delegration of Russian officers had recovered from a Monocacy punch two years ago they sent to their hosts a polite request for the name of the officer who invented it. When the reply was sent back that he was dead, their sorrow was great. Had he lived he might have received a Russian decoration. An exofficer of the Monocacy confided the secret of this punch to a well-known young man of Brooklyn two weeks ago, and the young man brewed a juz of it. It stood for a week, and then he divided it among five unsusoicious friends whom he had invited to play tiddle-dewinks or some other game of chance in which chips are used. Two days later the host found that a hat which he had taken by mistake at a recent ball fitted him comfortably. His five friends, no longer unsuspicious, could find nothing in their wardroses that would comfortably fit their heads, and their respect for the navy and the Monocacy in particular is profound.

A theatrical company that is soon to onen istic that distinguishes it from other naval

A theatrical company that is soon to open at a Broadway theatre has an energetic but tellectual treat which appears on a programme has been the source of no little amusement, It tells of the attractions which his company will provide, describes the performers in the usual modest style, and winds up with some disinterested advice to the public. Owing to the great popularity of this company the writer takes the reader, into his confidence and tells takes the reader, into his confidence and tells him to so early for his tickets and avoid the rush. He intimates that only those who happen to be in line when the box office onems still have any chance of getting desirable seats. This may or may not be true, but if the reader should be convinced and desire to follow the advice, be finds himself ignorant of the theatre where this company is to appear and of the date on which the box office is to open. There is no mention of either in the advertisement.

"These occasional sales of old books for big prices," said a dealer in books, "are invariably the signal for people all over the country who happen to possess a few old books to write to us asking what we will give for this book or that. In about one case in a thousand such a letter interests the buyer, because the book offered is of value. Excepting the public libraries and the private collections of wellknown collectors, this country does not furnish a good field for hunters of old cooks.
Once in a long time a valuable edition is found
unexpectedly, as for instance the Audubou that
was sold a year ago for a big price, and about
the history of which there was so much controversy. When people who know very little
about books read of seles that brought hig
prices they at onle draw the inference that
all old books, that is books printed at least 100
years ago, are of unusual value. As a matter
of fact, unless they happen to be first editions
or rare editions, they are worth very little, and
the fact that a book is 100 years old does not
necessarily mean that it is rare. letter interests the buyer, because the book of-

One of the sights which is familiar now but several years ago would have been regarded as surprising is the number of women that are to be seen on the streets at night, evidently in evening dress, so far as lace scarfs and opera cloaks are to be taken as indicating such costumes. At Sherry's the other night there was an entertainment which began early. The was an entertainment which began early. The streets thereabouts for several blocks in every direction showed numbers of woman dressed in light evening wrate who were going on foot to the place. The same sight is to be witnessed about the Opera House at every performance. Women in twos and threes walk to the theatre in evening dress or do not hesitate to use the cable cars. Such a sight is new here and only of late has the connection in ideas between the cab and evening dress disappeared here. The elimination of the male escort came earlier, but, like the cab, he lingered as a seemingly necessary accompaniment of evening dress for some time. In this last phase of emancipation the cab has gone.

When President Roosevelt announced at the beginning of his term that he wanted young men of good birth and education, especially those who had been graduated from high schools or colleges, to apply for membership on the police force, he presented some of the advantages of the service. The depression in business during the past two rears, and the chances for promotion in the police force, have led many men to seek appointments in that department who wouldn't have considered such a step five years ago. A man who has been looking over the records of some or the new men has discovered that several of them are graduates of small colleges. One of them left the Long Island Medical College to don a policeman's uniform because he couldn't afford to finish his course, and then walt several years until he got a living pradice. Another was a coal dealer, who was supposed to be doing a good business. He said that he joined the force because the business outlook was not encouraging. There is a graduate of Johns Honkin's University on the Brooklyn force. ship on the police force, he presented some

What Becomes of the Liurat Bob Ingersoli Has Quit Law-Hereafter the Great Grator Will Devote Himself to Lecturing He Gave Up His Practice on Jan 1-A Worn Reporter Calculat at the House of Col. Ingersoll and Verified the State-ment.

Col. Ingersoll has not quit the law, and has n intention of quitting it, and nobody at his house has verified any statement that he has quit. The Colonel, as is well known, does not believe in the lake that burneth with fire and brim-stons, but that doesn't disselablish it as the final abode of "ail liars." REFORM THAT PARALYZED.

IT DESCENDED ON REWBURGH AND ALL FELL BEFORE IT.

Civil Service Examination for Who Would Be Janitor of the Law Library Overwhelms Every Candidate and Two Learned Judges Besides. A new librarian was needed a week or two ago in the law library at Newburgh, in the Second Judicial district. The law library there is a small one. As the appropriation to maintain it is a small one, the librarian has to be janitor also, and, in fact, he is more janitor than

librarian, for the lawyers who patronize the

library, being all able citizens, find their own books, and would scern the assistance of any one in hunting up references. The good people of Newburgh, particularly the members of the bar, said to themselves and to one another: "Now here is a chance to show our devotion to the cause of civil service reform and our loyalty in supporting the State Constitution: we'll have a civil service examination for that place." The Justices in the courts said that was a fine idea, and so they sent up to the the Commissioners what they wanted, and asked that a proper list of questions for candi-

dates be sent. The place carried with it the munificent salary of \$50 a month-\$600 a year. The Justices sent out notices to the effect that there would be a civil service examination of applicants on a certain day and at a certain hour, and everybody in the county or out of the appeared from the returns that there were about fifty persons out of work in Newburgh who were willing to go to labor for \$50 a month. There were strong, husky men in the lot-just the kind of men to be janitors. There were others who had more book learning and would make competent men in any capacity after s few days at learning the ropes. There were students, too-college graduates who knew all about everything and could quote from the great authors by thelyard-and there were young lawyers who still had a great deal to learn and were willing to take the place and the small salary because the library gave such advantage for the study of their profession.

The day and the hour for the examination came around and the candidates gathered in Newburgh. There wasn't a man there wh wasn't confident that he could answer the most difficult questions about sweeping out and building fires. They all knew about brooms and the best kind of coal to use. They knew all about the care of books. Some said they knew how to catch the clusive bookworm. They all knew how to fix up the shelves so that books could be got at easily, and about the importance of keeping sets together and the volumes in proper order. They were all prepared to under-

of keeping sets together and the volumes in proper order. They were all prepared to undergo tests in mathematica, to give samples of their reading and writing, and to display otherwise their general intelligence. There was merely a pleasant rivalry as to which could show his ability to do all these things best.

They took their seats in the little room prepared for them, and by-and-by a man came around with a list of questions. Each man of the fifty got a list. The slience that had perwaded the room continued. It became painful you could hear a pin drop or a gum drop or a peppermint drep or anything else. Two, three, four minutes cassed without a sound. You could almost hear the hearts soing pitty-pat. Finally, a young lawyer whispered to the man next to him and got up and tip-toed out. Another followed, and another, and another. Those who remained breathed heavily. Another and another sand another went. Wild sounds came from the outside. They were sounds as of men cursing. Others went out to see what was the trouble. The counds grew louder. Others followed, and at last the room was empty.

Down at the hotel a little later sat two learned Justices of a most high court. They chaited innocently of law and of fact. A stout man came in. His face was flushed. He had a slip of paper in his hand.

"Ah good evening, Maja." said the men learned in the law.

"Will you gestiemen describe your acquaintance with the reports of England and the several States and what experience you have had in a law library? demanded the stout man.

"Why," said one, "what's the trouble, Maja."

"Will you give the name of one of the English chancery reports, one of the English

"Why," said one, "what's the trouble, Maja?"

Will you give the name of one of the series of English chancery reports, one of the English common law reports, and one of the series of the English House of Lords' reports, with the approximate date of each?" demanded the Maja raising his voice.

The two men learned in the law looked at each other and then at him. The Maja waxed hot.

The two men learned in the law looked at each other and then at him. The Maja wared hot.

"Tell me," he sald, "the name of the court and State the decisions of which are reported in Cushing's reports; in Iredeil's reports." He hesitated a moment. "Tell me," he then thundered, "the name of the court and State the decisions of which are printed in Bradweil's reports. Tell me the name of the court and the State the decisions of which are printed in Grattan's reports.

He passed again. He shook his first and crunched the slip of paper as he read on:

"Describe the current system of reports of the decisions of the courts of the United States. Name the principal digests of the New York reports. Name the principal digests of the English reports. You are asked to find, as speedily as possible, a case which holds that the service of notice of protest is complete upon

jurisprudence, contracts, wills, domestic relations, commercial law, common law pleading, torts, corporations, real property.

"Outline a system for the arrangement of books in the law library."

The Maja finished. "Answer me, sirs," he said. The two men learned in the law sat back. They had listened open-mouthed with astonishment, thinking, perhaps, that the Maja was temporarily bereft of his senses.

"But, Maja," said one.
"Answer me," commanded the Maja.
"Fact is," said one of the learned ones, "nobody could answer more than two or three of those questions offhand."

Then the Maja cooled down.
"Could a janitor for our library answer them at \$50 a mouth?" he asked, and added: "Well, that's what they wanted to do at their pesky civil service meeting."

The two men learned in the law looked at each other. Homebody said something about Tommyrot; the Maja smilled, and peace reigned.
These questions are now posted up in the law library at Newburgh, in the Second Judicial district. The young man who holds the job of librarian and janitor, but didn't answer the questions, now and then stops and reads them over, and then he talks to himself. Civil service reform is temporarily dead in Newburgh, so the Newburgh people say.

WOULD-BE SUICIDE AT FORT LEE. Chief of Police Gets Letters Like Those

the Park Police Received. Chief of Police Tracy of Fort Lee, N. J. called on Capt, Collins of the park police yesterday and asked to see some of the letters the latter had received in reference to a woman contemplating suicide by drowning in the park lakes. Chief Tracy, on seeing some of the letters, compared them with some he had re-

ceived and said: " les, they were written by the same person." He then handed his letters to the Captain and

He then handed his letters to the Captain and Sergeants Dillon and McGlynn for their opinions. They agreed with Tracy that all of the letters were written by the same person, and the Chief said:

"I read in the New York papers on Monday morning an item in reference to Capt Collins receiving many ieters asking him to prevent the sulcide of a woman in the park lakes. That same day I received two letters of a similar nature, only that they wanted me to instruct my men to watch the river front in the vicinity of Fort Lee. No name was signed, and I at once concluded the writer was the same referred to in the newspapers. I now find I was right. Chief Tracy said he received more letters the next day, and it looked as if he was to be a vicnext day, and it looked as if he was to be a vic-tim of an epistoiary deluge.

One of these letters contained the name.

'Mrs. Cranston' and two addresses—627

Broadway and 101 Sixth avenue. Investigation falled to find any one who would admit the authorship of the letters.

No Snow Removal Prosecutions.

Assistant District Attorney Battle said yesterday that he did not have sufficient evidence to hold the men charged with swindling the city in the matter of the removal of anow, and that consequently the Grand Jury dismissed the complaints. ICE-CLAD TEUTONIC.

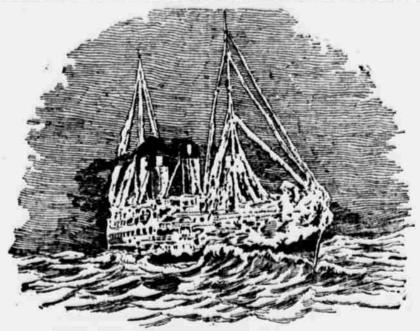
She Looked on Wednesday Last "Like a Ship on a Wedding Cake,"

The picture printed herewith is a reproducion of a drawing of the White Star liner Teutonic as she appeared on Wednesday morning after a battle with high seas which froze as they broke over her. The drawing is by E. reeman, the deck steward, who, on coming

icing process began. First the dock rails and the outside irons disappeared under sheaths of white ice, then the sides of the deck house be-gan to extend outward, and presently the Teu-tonic from stem to stern looked like a ship on a wedding cake, to use the description given by one of the passengers.

one of the passengers.

A canvas screen, stretched across the starboard side of the deck from rail to deck house, froze solid with about six inches of ice, while the house itself developed ice walls a foot and a haif in thickness. The starboard stairway to the bridge was converted into a humpy tobog-



WHITE STAR LINER TEUTONIC AT 5:30 A. M., JAN. 20.

out upon the deck at 5:30 A. M., found the entire ship encrusted in lee from six to eighteen inches thick. A brisk breeze on Monday, when the Teutonic was about 800 miles out from this picturesque adornment came later when the port, freshened to a gale on Tuesday and the thermometer dropped almost to zero. Then the

A PILOT FOR AN EMERGENCY.

He Tells Civil Service Examiners What He Would Do in a Tight Fix, There was a party aboard the boat and the members were telling stories about civil ser-vice reform. Everybody had told of some preposterous questions except the old salt at the wheel. He had puffed his clay pipe in silence and listened. There was a moment or two of quiet after the last story, and the old sait "Never he-erd o' civil service respoke up. gardin' th' pilotin' business, didja?" he demanded.

"Never did," sail two or three of the party. "Well, we got it," said the old salt; "got it bad, too. You fellers been talkin' about fool questions, what d'in think o' this here one that was asked me when I war up t' pass. there war a for thicker'n any for there ever was, they says; 'n' surposin' you war in command 'n' you suddint he-erd a whistle dead ahead,' they says, 'n' then,' they says, 'you he-erd a whistle on your port how 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your stabbord bow 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your port quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your port quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your stabbord quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle on your stabbord quarter 'n' then you he-erd a whistle dead astern, they says, 'n you couldn't see nothin', what wouldid do?' they says."

The old salt puffed at his pipe and gave the wheel a couple of twista. Everybody was silent. The old salt puffed a full minute before he said a word. Then he asked:

"D'ye know what I said to 'em?" He took two more puffs and made some remarks about the wind and the possibility of reaching the city in two hours. Finally he asked again:

'D'ye know what I said to 'em?"

"What d'd you say?" asked one man.

"I says to 'em,' said the old salt: 'I says to em, 'I'd geo below,' I says, 'n' cuss.' I says, 'cause I don't think I could do nothin' better under them circumstances.' I says, 'n' d'ye know they marked me a hundred fur that answer t' that there fool question. That's what they done. They says that's the only thing a sensible man could do under the circumstances, it says, 'n' d'ye what they done. They says that's the only thing a sensible man could do under the circumstances, they says." there war a fog thicker'n any fog there ever

COLLISIONS IN THE CHANNELS, An Old Pilot Tells of the Bangerous Ec

"A great many of the collisions in the channels to our harbor," said an old pilot yesterday. "are due to the fact that the pilots or the commanders of the vessels or whoever else happens to be in charge of the navigation wait until the last minute before they blow their convenient for them is most convenient for the other fellows, and they simply notify the other fellows as a matter of form. May'e that's a bit too strong, but It's pretty near bespecify as possible, a case which noids that the service of notice of protest is complete upon the deposit by the notary in the Post Office of a notice properly addressed, with postage prepaid. Describe how you would find such a case. What digrest would you use, and under what heads in that digrest would you look?

In the signals they give the moment they give them, or perhaps a moment before. D'ye that digrest would you look?

Describe how you would find such a case. What digest would you look?

"If you are asked to see if that question had been discussed in any text book, what text book would you look at? And give the order in which you would consult them."

"If you are asked to find the definition of a constructive frand, to what digest or text book would you refer, and under what head would you look?

"If you are asked to find an act of the Legislature relating to the right of a married woman to convey lands independently of he act? What books if any, would you refer to to accertain the year of its passars and the volume of the laws in which it is printed?

"State the present system of reporting the decisions of the State of New York with the amount of the following subjects. Evidence, equity, jurisprudence, contracts, wills, domestic relations, commercial law, common law piending, torts, corporations, real property.

"Outline a system for the arrangement of books in the law library."

The Maja finished. "Answer me, sira," he said. The two men learned in the law sat back. They had listened open-mouthed with astonishment, thinking, perhaps, that the Maja was temporarily bereft of his sense.

"Answer me," commanded the Maja.

"Fact is," said one of the learned ones, "no-body could answer more than two or three of those questions offhand."

Then the Maja cooled down.

"Could a janitor for our library answer them at \$50 a month?" he asked, and added: "Weith that's what they wanted to do at their peak; twill service meeting."

The two men learned in the law looked at each other. Somebody said something about Tommyrot; the Maja smilled, and peace reigned. These questions are now posted up in the law will take chances."

SOMETHING NEW TO BET ON. Wagers on the Numbers on the Elevated Ratirond Pillars.

Two downtown business men were sauntering eastward through Fulton street after a midday luncheon the other day. Don't look," cried one of them, putting his

hand before the eyes of his companion. "Now I bet you the cigars that I can guess the number of that elevated railroad post nearer than you can." They were then a few feet from the Church

street corner.
"What do you mean?" retorted the other. "Why all the elevated posts are numbered all over the city; you know that," replied the first. "It's simply a new way of making a wager."
"All right," said the second, " I see. I call

"All right," said the second, " I see. I call it 100."

"And I'll say sixty," said the first speaker. They hurried to the iron pillar and it numbered 44, and the man who had tried the thing for the first time laughed, and bought the cigars. "These posts," said his friend as he puffed away at his cigar, " are put fifty feet apart, and are numbered in consecutive order. What lends some excitement and fun to this method of settling wagers is that when you get uptown any distance you will generally be thrown completely out of your reckoning. Now in this instance, no doubt, you reckoned on the posts counting from the Battery, and I made my calculations starting from Greenwich street terminus. We'll go back and find out what the Ninth avenue road toost is numbered. I'll say 110."

Both turned and walked back to Greenwich street and looked at the corner pillar. It was numbered 112.

"You see I've had some practice at the game." said the winner of the cigars, "but, as i say, I am just as liable to lose as my opponent when I get uptown."

Justice Fitzsimmons of the City Court has granted an application made by Henry Mo-Gown, Jr., for an order allowing him to change the name of his 22-months-old son from Henry Demarest McGown to Henry Dudley McGown. The faither of the child is a son of ex-Justice McGown of the City Court, and recently se-cured a divorce from his wife Emms, whose maidea name was Demarest.

PUBLISHERS' RIGHTS IN "ST. IVES." Circulation of Mr. Antor's Magazine Here May Lead to Litigation.

Lawyer Henry W. Simpson, representing S. S. McClure, has warned the International News Company that it is violating the Copyright law by advertising and circulating the Pall Mail Magazine in this country with the novel "St. Ives," by Robert Louis Stevenson, running in it. The novel, as is known, is the last that Stevenson wrote, and he had not finished it when he died in Samoa. After his death his executors, Charles Baxter of London, Fanny Mathilda Van De Grift Osbourne Stevenson, his widow, and Samuel Lloyd Osbourne, sold the manuscript. There was keen competition among publishers to get it. S. S. McClure secured the serial rights to publish the story in this country, Charles Scribner's Sons secured the American book rights, and the English serial rights were bought by William Waldorf Astor for the Pall Mall Magazine. The division of the interests may result in litigation.

In the contract which Mr. Astor made with

the executors it was stipulated that he had the right "to circulate the issue or issues of the Pall Mall Magazine containing the said story throughout the world, provided that all such issues of the magazine circulated outside Great Britain and Ireland are printed in and shipped served the right "to publish the said story in the United States of America in the periodical known as McClure's Magazine in serial form, provided that the publication of each monthly part in such magazine shall be simultaneous with or subsequent to the publication of that part in the American edition of the Pall Mail Magazine."

Magazine."
The Pull Mall Magazine began to publish the serial in the November number and in the current February number has advanced to the twelfth chapter. Mr. Clure's attorney on Dec. 26 sent this note to the International News

20 sent this note to the International News Company:

The novel, 'St. Ives,' by Robert Louis Stevenson, published in the Poll Mall Magazine, is copyrighted by us in America in our name, and the circulation of the Poll Mall Magazine in this country by yon is in violation of the Copyright law and makes you liable to us for damages, The advertising and circulation of this magazine must stop now or we shall immediately begin suit against you."

Mr. Astor, through his attorners, Melville, Martin & Stephens, replied, referring to the stipulations in the contract which Mr. Astor had made with the executors of Mr. Stevenson, and called attention to the fact that section 4,956 of the International Copyright law excepted from the general prohibition of importation "newspapers and magazines not containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the receivable of the internation of the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the receivable of the internation of this action to the fact that section the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the receivable of this action of the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the receivable of this action of the containing the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the receivable of the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the containing in the containing in the containing in whole or in part matter copyrighted under the containing in t

It is said that the executors hold that Mr.
McClure exceeded his authority when he took
out the American copyright in his own name.
The Scribners object to this beauty

McClure exceeded his authority when he took out the American copyright in his own name. The Scribbers object to this, because they will be obliged to print Mr. McClure's name in connection with the copyright. The legal questions on the international copyright are of great innot as yet been interpreted by the courts. Mr. McClure has announced that he intended to begin the publication of 'St. Ives' in serial form in an early number of his magazine. Lawyer Simpson said yesterday that the dispute was only inciplent as yet and that he could not tell whether Mr. McClure would bring autior not.

LAST FEAR'S IRISH INMIGRATION.

Of the 21.740 Who Came Here Nearly Hair Remained in New York State.

The report of President James Rorks of the Irish Emigrant Society for 1806 shows that of the 468 emigrants from freland detained at the admission of 42, 740 arriving at this port, the society procured the admission of 42, by obtaining the necessary evidence from the relatives and friends. Of the 46 who were returned to their native country, 3 were insane, 7 had come over in violation of the Contract Labor law, and 36 were prohibited as likely to become public charges. Six hundred and forty-four of the immigrants were assisted at Ellis Island by the society to reach their destinations in the interior, and the society sent 455 telegrams to immigrants were sent bome during the interior, and the society sent 455 telegrams to immigrants were sent bome during the immigrants were sent bome during the interior, and the society sent 455 telegrams to immigrants were sent bome during the immigrants were sent bome during the interior, and the society sent 455 telegrams to immigrants were sent bome during the immigration, May, 3,07 women and 2,485 me and 180 m

of inability to maintain themselves here, 125 Irish immigrants were sent home during the year.

In only four months, those of winter weather, did the arrivals of males exceed those of females. The total excess of females was 2,777, In the month of the largest immigration, May, 3,067 women and 2,489 men landed here. The great majority of persons over 29 years old brought with them less than \$30 each: a little more than 29 per cent. brought more than that sam. If, as would be inferred from the report, persons under 20 years of age brought no money or whatever they possessed was included in the recard of their seniors, the average sum brought into the country by each of the 21,749 Irish was a little less than \$12,45. The total amount put down in the remort is \$270,710.

Nearly half of all the Irish immigrants remained it. New York, 10,182 of them being credited to this State. The heat largest number, 2,423, went to Francylvania. Massachusetts got 1,804, New Jersey 1,603 and the Nutmer State 1,462. Where Altgeld rages 1,104 domiciled themselves, and 25 to South Carolina, the others scattering themselves in numbers from 3 to 602 over 42 States and Territories. Some went to the District of Columbia and some to Canada; one to Cuba and one to Peru, Of the 11,567 Immigrants for whom places were found by the Free Labor Bureau at the Enterprise of the barden and some to Canada; one to Cuba and one to Peru, Of the 11,567 Immigrants for whom places were found by the Free Labor Bureau at the Enterprise over naturally placed in the East, being scattered over naturally placed in the East, being scattered over naturally placed in the East, being scattered over nature state. They were of heariff every nationality of Europe. One was from Canada and one from the West Indies. One was a from Canada and one from the West Indies.

Rapid Transit Public Hearing.

At the meeting of the Hauld Transit Commission yesterday it was decided that on next Thursday afternoon a public hearing should be given all persons desiring to make suggestions as to the route and general plan. The meeting will be held at 256 Broadway at 3 o'clock. The board received an official communication

that the Supreme Court had rendered a judg-ment in favor of Loundes A. Smith for \$6,100 for stenographer's fees for taking testimony for the commission before the Supreme Court. The commission was asked to make a requisition for the amount. Secretary Delaifeid said that the matter had been referred to the counsel for the commission.

matter had been reserved to ministen.

President Poor of the National Park Bank has asked the board to extend the route down Broadway, passing the bank.

The Commissioners present yesterday were Alexander Orr, John Cladin, Woodbury Langdon, C. Stewart Smith, and G. L. Rives.

SCHOOL FOR EDNA NEWTON

QUEER STATE OF AFFAIRS IN NEBRASKA DISTRICT. There Was Only One Child in the District

but the Two Families Collected School Taxes from the Rullroad Till They Fell Out About the Tencher's Board. LINCOLN, Neb., Jan. 20.- No proposition apeals so strongly to the average Nebraska farmer as the statement that the railroad is his patural nemy. He ignores the fact that the railroads have made him a possibility where he is, and attributes all his ills and misfortunes to the grasping inhumanity of the corporation which exacts 16 cents for nauling to market the bushel of corn which he must sell for 11 cents or less The Nebraska farmer is a simple, guileless creature, best illustrated, perhaps, by his attitude toward corn. He never tries to raise any thing else. Whon the crop fails, as it doe two years out of three, the farmer complainbecause he has no corn to sell. A failure is scored when the crop is anything less than forts bushels to the acre. If the crop does not fail as happened this year, when the average yield is somewhere near seventy bushels to the acre. the farmer complains because the price is so low. In either event he gets poorer. He doesn't comprehend exactly how it can be that with a seventy-bushel crop he cannot get enough money to pay the interest on his debts, although in the abstract the proposition that the larger business you do at a loss the larger will be your loss appeals to him.

But whatever the trouble, the cause of it undoubtedly is the railroad. That is so definitely settled that he never loses a chance to beat s railroad out of anything he can, by any mean he can. That is why up in Saunders county the bottom men are still suing the Union Pacific for damages, resulting from the overflow caused by the big ice gorge of the spring of '81, which took out eight spans of the railroad bridge, and the Granger juries are still giving verdicts against the company.
All this may explain something that has been

going on out in Perkins county for the last two years, but only recently came to the attention of men who are trying to put a stop to it. Perkins is one of the drought-ridden counties of western Nebraska, where nothing really grows but bunch grass. There isn't a bit of black loam in the county. There is nothing in which to plant a crop but sand. The landscape presents to the view nothing but sand, yellow, glistening sand, dotted and relieved a bit by the dark green spots of bunch grass. The soil is about the color of whipped cream mixed with cigar ashes. It never was fit for anything but grazing, and it never will be until long after Bill Doch's whiskers have ceased to wag and Bryan has quit talking Populism. Perkins county is just at the angle where Nebraska swings to the north of Colorado. It forms the extreme northeastern boundary of Colorado, and has for its own northern boundary the treacherous south fork of the Platte. It is forty-two miles east and west, and varies from twenty-five to thirty miles north and south. Perkins is just as properly organized as any

other Nebraska county. Its school districts have their boards of trustees, and the trustees do their duty just as well now as they did when the county was first erected out of the great unorganized district known as Frontier county. That was ten or twelve years ago, when the boom was on. The farming land in the eastern counties had been sold out practically and the settlers were pushing westward. By some strange freak of fate Nebraska had several good

settlers were pushing westward. By some strangs freak of fate Nebraska had several good years in succession and everything boomed. But the boom rolled on west and drowned itself in the Pacific Ocean, and to-day Perkins county is financially as flat as it is physically. If you travel through it on the Burlington and Missouri River Railroad, the only road that traverses it, you will see nothing to relieve the monotony of the sun-dried sand levels save now and then, perhaps, a scared jack rabbit scuttling away, with his black-tipped ears erect, over the desolate prairie. At intervals of half or three-quarters of an hour the train will stop and you can step out on the long station platform and see the dull red station house, where the agent lives, a giant windmill which pumps water into the great dull red tank for railroad use, and the dull red house where the section boss lives and where his wife boards the section hands.

That's about all there is left of Perkins county. Grant, the county seat, is of metropolitan pretensions. It boasts a clap-boarded, weather-beaten saloon whose proprietor manages to scrape together the \$500 necessary for a yearly license. And it has a schoolhouse, supported partly by that saloon license and partly by the railroad. They have learned the trick of making the railroad help out in Perkins county. Over beyond Grant the railroad traverses School District 54. District 54 is a relic of the days when many men were scratching the sand in the endeavor to raise corn. Perkins county cast a considerable Populist vote then, but Populism and drought have driven nearly everybody out. Still, the old school and the county cast a considerable Populist vote then, but Populism and drought have driven nearly everybody out. Still, the old school and the county cast a considerable popular the sand in the endeavor to raise corn. Perkins county cast a considerable Popular to the heaving everybody out. Still, the old school and the county corporation exist. Within the wide stretch of bunch-grass covered san

is in danger.

The annual meeting of the hoard to vote the tax was held last week. Mrs. Newton, as Secretary, notified Mr. Hastings that the meeting would be held at 4 o'clock in the afternoon. For the greatest convenience to the greatest number it was held at the Newton house. When Hastings drove up at the appointed time he was informed very coolly that Mr. and Mrs. Newton, being a majority of the board, had met and transacted the necessary business, and that the annual meeting had adjourned. Hastings was angry. He drove back home and forthwith wrote a long letter to the chief of the legal department of the B. and M. road in Lincoln, setting forth fully the facts as to how the road was educating Edna Newton. As a result of that letter a remarkable petition has been filed in the District Court here. It recites that the road alone is paying for the education of Edna Newton, and asset that an injunction issue restraining the collection of the tax for this year. The petition asserts that the railroad is "neither parent, brother, nor sister of said Edna," and grays that school District 54 in Perkins county be abolished or more children furnished. It declares that the act of the Legislature under which the trustees are acting never meant that one child might constitute a school district, or that a district should provide a governess for any child. In the mean time the Newtons are scheming to out Hastings from the board. Women are entitled to vote at elections of school trustees in Nebraska. The Newtons and the teacher can outvote Hastings and his wife three to two, and when the election comes around in the spring they mean to elect the teacher a trustee in Hastings's place. Then they will see where the teacher shall board. is in danger.

The annual meeting of the board to vote the

An Artery in the Arm Photographed.

Superintendent Knoll of the Hudson Street Hospital completed yesterday an X-ray photograph clearly outlining the brachial artery in the right arm of Thomas Saltmann of 621 East the right arm of Thomas Salimann of 621 East 149th street. This is said to be the first time such a feat has been accomplished.

**Ralimann, who is 60 years old, has been suffering from an affection of the arm. The physicians were unable to tell eractly what was the matter. The photograph clearly shows deposits of lime saits in the blood, which has hardened the artery. The treatment of the case will be conserted accordingly. MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

MINATURE ALMANAC—TRIS DAY.

Sun rises.... 7 19 / Sun sets.... 5 05 / Moon rises... 9 45

HIGH WATER—TRIS DAY.

Sandy Hook. 9 44 / Gov. Island, 10 16 / Hell Gate... 18 09

Arrived THURSDAY, Jan. 21.

54 Ontario, Wise, London.
24 Montauk, Gerity, Rotterdam,
24 44al, Morria, Newcastir,
25 Advance, Henderson, Colon.
26 Alpa, Long, Gonalve.
26 Hidebrand, Thompson, Barbadees.
26 Hidebrand, Thompson, Barbadees.
26 Galliee, Brattwaite, Rio Janeiro. Hidebrand, Investe, Rio Janes, Galileo, Brattiwaite, Rio Janes, Ciwe, Reeley, Genoa, 8 Buffon, Ohia, bantos, 8 Buffon, Ohia, bantos, 8 La Grande Duchesse, Hanlon, Savannak, 8 Roanoge, Boaz, Norfolk.

ARRIVED OUT. Sa Columbia, from New York, at Alexandria.
Sa Spree, from New York, at Bremerhaven.
Sa Kaiser Wilhelm II., from New York, at Breme ha Kaiser Wilhelm H., from Set London.

Ne Manitoba, from New York, at London.

Ne Micmae, from New York, at Newcastle.

Ne Lackawanna, from New York, at Hull.

Ne Hindoo, from New York, at Hull.

Ne Kentigern, from New York, at New Orleans.

Ne Kansactty, from New York, at New Orleans.

Ne Kansactty, from New York, at New Orleans.

SIGRIED Sa Stuttgart, from New York for Bremen, passed lale of Wight. Sa Washington, from New York for Flushing, passed the Lizard.

SAILED FROM POSEIGN PORTS. Re Britannic, from Queenstown for New York.
Sa Rotterdam, from Rotterdam for New York.
Sa H. H. Meier, from Britannic From New York.
Sa Trave, from Southampton for New York.
Sa Trave, from Southampton for New York.
Sa Newstead, from Shieliaf for New York.
Sa Georgian, from London for New York.
Sa Masseuhusetts, from London for New York.
Sa Naparima, from Democrara for New York.

SAILED PROM DOMESTIC PORTS. Ss City of Augusta, from Savannah for New York. Ss Oneida, from Georgetown for New York.

OUTGOING STEAMSHIPS. Mails Close, Alps, Halifax Seminole, Charleston Rio Grande, Brunswick Servia, Liverpool 6.00 A. M.
La Boursonne, Havre 8.00 A. M.
Lans, Genoa. 8.00 A. M.
Eris, Genoa. 8.00 A. M.
Hekin, Christiansand 10.00 A. M.
Rohaw 8. London 90 A. M.
Rohaw 8. London 90 A. M.
Rohaw 8. London 90 A. M.
Rohaw 8. London 10.00 A. M.
Alena, Kingston 10.00 A. M.
Ri, Domtingo, Haytt 10.00 F. M. Sall To Marrow vana 10:30 A. M.
Alene, Kingston 10:00 A. M.
8t. Domitgo, Hayti 1:00 P. M.
La Grande Duchesse, Savannah
El Norte, New Orleans

INCOMING STEAMSHIPS.

roquois, Charleston 8:00 P. M. Due Saturday, Jan. 23. London. de Lesseps Due Wednesday, Jan. 27.
Stettin
Hull
Newcastle
Havana
Bermuda.
St. Thomas

Mayor Wurster of Brooklyn has appointed

A New Assessor for Brooklyn.

assessor in place of Michael J. McGrath, de-ceased. Mr. Squires is a resident of the New Utrecht district and a Republican, but has not been active in politics. The salary is \$3,500 a year, and Mr. Squires's term will run until Sep-tember, 1899.

Business Botices.

Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup for children teething; softens the gums, reduces inflammation, al-lays pain, cures wind colle, diarrhosa. The a bottle. MARRIED.

HOE-BROOKS, -At the Bev. Dr. Rainsford's Church, St. George's Protestant Episcopal, Jan. 20, 1897, Peter S. Hoe and Miss Emma M. Brooks of

New York etty.

ROSBY,-On Wednesday, the 20th inst., Darius G., son of the late Rev. Alexander Hamilton Crosby, in the 65th year of his age. Funeral services at St. John's Church, Yonkers, on Saturday morning, the 25d inst., at 11 o'clock. DANA.-In Boston on Jan. 21, suddenly, Resamond,

wife of Flichard Dana, and daughter of Dr. J. Bax-ter Upham of this city. DECKSON,—On Thursday, Jan. 21, 1897, Mary Jane Dickson, widow of Edward H. E. Dickson. Funeral services at her late residence, 88 Jefferson at., Brooklyn, on Sunday, Jan. 24, at 2 P. M. DURYEE,—On Wednesday, Jan. 20, 1897, at his

home in New Brunswick, N. J., William Rankin Duryce, D. D., of Rutgers College, in the 59th year

of his age.
Funeral services will be held in the North Reformed Church, Broad and Bridge streets, Newark, N. J., on Saturday, Jan. 23, at 3 o'clock P. M. Interment at the convenience of the family. McKENNEY,-On Jan. 6, 1897, Bridget, beloved wife of Brian McKenney.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the

funeral from her late residence, 165 East 75th st., on Friday, Jan. 22, at 9:30 A.M., thence to St., Agnes a Church, East 434 st., where a mass of re-quiem will be celebrated for the repose of her soul. SAUNDERS, On the 20th inst., at his residence, 727 North 10th st., Philadelphia, Frederick Ward Saunders, M. D., a number of years prior to 1861 anothecary in the U.S. N., and assistant surgeon in the army throughout the late war.

SCHNUETTGEN, -On Jan. 20, at 2:45 P. M., the Rev. F. X. Schnuettgen, C. S. S. R., familiarly know as Father Xavier.
Funeral services at St. Alphonsus's Church, West Broadway, on Friday, Jan. 22, at 9 A. M.

Special Motices.

POL ROGER & CO. EPERNAY, FRANCE. The first invoice of this celebrated champagne just eccived. For sale by ANTHONY OECHS, 51 Warren st.

HUSBAND'S CALCINED MAGNESIA,

AN EFFECTIVE CURE for corns that gives comfort to the feet is HINDERCORNS. 12 cts.
PARKER'S HAIR BALSAM is life to the hair. LOSS OF HAIR, which often mars the prettiest face, prevented by PARKERS HAIR BALBAM. HINDERCORNS, the best cure for corns, 15 cents.

Reu Publications. "It leads the Great Monthlies of America."-San EXQUISITELY ILLUSTRATED.

The FEHRUARY NUMBER of the TDALL MALL MAGAZINE Now Ready. To cents. \$3 a year. With a Photogravure Frontispiece,

"THE CHUEL SEA."

Some of the Contents. St. Ives. (Blustrated.) By ROBERT LOUIS STEVENSON. Chatsworth, the Famous Family Seat of the Dukes of Devenshire. (Hustrated.) Rev. A. H. MALAN. The Boat of Dreams (Business LANCES HANNERMAN, Fox Hunting (Business). The Earl OF SUPPOLK. Fox Hunting, titlustrated.) L'Ecole de Saint Cyr. (Hinstrated.) RIUBARD O'NONROY. The Story of 1812. Parts Land II. Being an Account of Napoleon's Disastrous Campaign in Russia. With Map.

The Cathedral. (Hiustrated.) G. MOORE HENTON. The Representative of Bornadotte.
C. J. CUTCLIFFE HYNE. From a Cornish Window. A. T. QUILLER COUCH.

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